Applicants   :   Jeffrey J. Kalis et al.
For   :   CONTROL SYSTEM FOR COMPACT DISC
              PHONOGRAPH
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In the Specification:

Please amend the specification as follows:

Please insert the following paragraph on page 1 of the specification between "CONTROL SYSTEM FOR COMPACT DISC PHONOGRAPH" and "FIELD OF THE INVENTION" as follows:

<div align="center">CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS</div>

This application is a continuation of United States Patent Application Serial No. 10/405,591, filed on April 2, 2003, now U.S. Patent No. 6,714,489, which is a division of United States Patent Application Serial No. 09/810,760, filed on March 16, 2001, now U.S. Patent No. 6,639,876, which is a continuation of United States Patent Application Serial No. 8/351,044, filed on November 28, 1994, now U.S. Patent No. 6,212,138, which is a continuation of United States Patent Application Serial No. 07/383,745, filed on July 20, 1989, now abandoned, the disclosures of which are hereby incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 3, line 18, as follows:

A title page display area indicated generally by the reference character 18 located in a recess 20 in the front of the cabinet behind a window 22 receives respective page assemblies 24 and 26. Each of these page assemblies includes a plurality of panels 28. Each panel 28 except the outermost panels comprises two pages on the opposite sides thereof. Each page is adapted to receive three CD jackets 30, 32, and 34, each of which includes pictorial matter 36 as well as an alphanumeric descriptive material 38. Copending application of Herring et al. Serial No. 384,733 filed July 24, 1989, now U.S. Patent No. 5,031,346, discloses the page turning mechanism and the portion of the automatic phonograph control system relating thereto.

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Please amend the paragraph starting on page 4, line 12, as follows:

A bill acceptor 128 which ma may, for example, accept $1 and $5 bills, provides
corresponding credit information to the central control computer 130. As is known in the art,
the central control computer 130 accumulates credit information from the coin mechanism
126 and the bill acceptor 128 from which credit is subtracted as selections are played.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 8, line 3, as follows:

Terminal 248 connects an RC5 line 2A2 282 to the common input terminals of a two
input NAND circuit 284, the output of which is connected to the common input terminals of a
second two input NAND circuit 286 to provide the RC5 signal on line 288.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 8, line 10, as follows:

Lines 242, 264 and 288 provide the D0 to D2 input to an eight input DATA SEL
component 302. A route electing DIP switch array 304 provides the D5 to D7 inputs to
component 302. The Y output and, A, B, C inputs of component 302 are connected
respectively to ports P13, P15, P16 and P17 of the microprocessor 232.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 9, line 29, as follows:

Real time clock 204 of the central control computer 130 provides information
indicting the day of the week as well as the time of day in the manner of a 24 hour clock.
That is to say, an output indicating 0200 is 2 a.m. while an indication of 1400 is 2 p.m. In

our arrangement we begin to count using the timer interrupt in device 232 in response to the selection start time indication from the decoder of the unit 138. This interrupt elapsed time is a real or actual elapsed time which is compared with an elapsed time indication from unit 138. If they differ by more than plus or minus one second an indication is given that the disk has "skipped." Explained more fully, the CD is not read in real time. The laser picks up the musical information in digital form together with subcode information. This digital information is stored and then converted to analog for playing. In determining skips, the mechanism control assembly asks the Philips decoder where it is in the course of playing a selection. If it says we are at 8 and, on the basis of the interrupt elapsed time determined from the unit 232, it should be at 5, a skip is indicated. Similarly, if at a later time it says it is at 9, whereas it should be at 11, that is recorded as a second skip.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 10, line 10, as follows:

The general mode of communication between a keyboard processor such as that employed in our automatic phonograph and the servoprocessor forming part of the unit 138 is known in the art, it will n be dibed not be described in detail. In general, communication is by means of a set of high level commands which the servoprocessor translates into procedures and signals for the servo system and decoder and reports its state to the keyboard processor. The servoprocessor stores the subcode data from the decoder and when not busy controlling the pickup, the processor transmits the subcode to the keyboard processor.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 10, line 18, as follows:

Referring now to FIGURE 9, we have shown a flow chart illustrating the operation of our control system in detecting skips and in using and displaying the resultant information. When a selection is made to the disc carrying the selection in one of its tracks, first it is transferred to the player from the storage magazine. The disc is spun up,

the table of contents is read by the decoder. The mechanism control assembly requests this table of content (TOC) data from the player. Next it issues a command to the player to play the selected track. The status code of the player is read and the one millisecond timer is synchronized with the player reported time. When the synchronization has been achieved, the status code is continually read from the player. A determination is made of whether or not the elapsed time recorded by the player differs from the interrupt elapsed time by more than one second. If the answer to this question is no, the system continues to make a comparison of the reported elapsed time with the interrupt elapsed time until the selection is over. ~~When~~When the selection is over, a stop command is issued to the player and the system continues in its normal mode of operation.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 14, line 15, as follows:

Specifically, if the operator of the machine wishes to have free play on from 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, the following sequence of operations is performed. The timed free play is set to on. The free play status is set to off. Start time is set at 17:00 and stop time set to 18:00 and the on days are set to MWF. As has been pointed out hereinabove, the free play status will turn on when the start time matches the hour output of the reel real time clock 204 and the day of the week matches the clock day. The free play status will be turned off when the set stop time matches the output of the real time clock 204.